

CONFIDENTIAL.

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 28th July 1890.

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**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 26th July, is glad to

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Mr. Bradlaugh's questions in Parliament regarding Indian affairs.

notice that Mr. Bradlaugh has asked several scores of questions in Parliament regarding Indian affairs, during

a comparatively short period, and thanks him for his doing so. The *Hindústán* refers to some of the questions and the replies given by the Under Secretary of State, and observes that the replies were very unsatisfactory, except in one or two instances. The replies are a good index to the knowledge which the Under Secretary of State possesses of the events in this country.

The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 24th July,

Begam of Bhopal and the *Gohar* newspaper.

quotes an extract from the *Gohar* of the 20th June, in which the latter states that though Maulvi Sadiq is dead, his grown-up son is still alive; and that in order to amuse herself the Begam always keeps him in her palace near her very waist or loins, and that even a moment's separation is very unpleasant to her. The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* censures the *Gohar* for the wicked insinuation made in the extract, and observes that Her

Highness and the Bhopal Government are themselves to blame for the vilification of Her Highness by some newspapers. If only one of such papers were criminally prosecuted and brought to justice, others of that class would take a warning and refrain from insulting Her Highness in future.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 20th July, observes that the assault on Pandit Hirday Narain was not an assault on an individual but on the whole nation; and this is the reason why the people in Bengal, Bombay and Madras have taken an equal interest in the case with those in these provinces. The orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the Commissioner to make an inquiry into the case were received by the public with mixed feelings of joy and sorrow. The people were glad that His Honor at last acceded to their wishes and ordered an inquiry, but they were sorry that the inquiry was entrusted to an officer who had already expressed his opinion, though on incomplete evidence, and who therefore could not be expected to change it, as he himself confessed. He was really placed in a very false position, and the result of his inquiry could not possibly be other than what it has been. As soon as the news was received in Cawnpore that the Commissioner was coming for an inquiry, the policemen commenced roving about the houses of respectable persons in disguise. Natives are a patient people, but they are very jealous of their honour. The relations between Mr. Wright and the people cannot be satisfactory when an ordinary Police Inspector subordinate to him has the audacity to crack his whip at most respectable gentlemen. If a gentleman's servant happens to throw even a small quantity of the house sweepings into the street by an oversight, the City Inspector of Police tells constables to go and arrest the gentleman, even if he be a raís or a vakíl. Moreover, there are instances of vakíls owning house property at Cawnpore, having been required by the police to execute



recognisances for attendance in courts. But a reference to such matters on the present occasion can serve no useful purpose. Mr. Wright, or the District Superintendent of Police, was guilty of a gross mistake in appointing the City Police Inspector, against whom there prevails a strong popular feeling at Cawnpore, to preserve order in the Town Hall at the time of the Commissioner's inquiry. The result of his appointment was that many persons who desired to go upstairs were threatened with whipping, and constables were loudly told to handcuff those persons who might be found making a noise. The hunting whip was frequently cracked, though it is not yet known how many men were struck. If a police official can crack a hunting whip in the presence of the Commissioner, the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police, it may be safely assumed that he can have no hesitation in whipping people in the city. In spite of the ill-treatment to which the spectators were exposed, there was a large concourse of people and the Town Hall was crowded. The gathering together of such an immense crowd had a very good effect, as the Commissioner was forced to declare during the second day's proceedings that it was his earnest desire to remove the dissatisfaction or the misapprehension which had been created in the city. Was the prevalence of such a general sensation due to the efforts of the Congressionists? However, if the Congressionists can create such a sensation, it is time that Government should awake from its sleep. Let the result of the inquiry be what it may, but the inhabitants of Cawnpore have clearly shown that they will no longer quietly put up with any tyranny and oppression. No one will greatly regret the assault on Pandit Hirday Narain, which has given them an opportunity of exhibiting their readiness to demand their just rights, of which they have hitherto been deprived. The *Hindústáni* then gives an account of the Commissioner's inquiry.

The *Najmu-l-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 24th July, publishes an account of the Commissioner's inquiry into the Cawnpore

The same.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

assault case, and observes that it is difficult to say how the case will ultimately end. But apparently Pandit Hirday Narain and his friends have not determined to follow a particular course, and seem to be in a very confused state of mind. Now they desire that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the case! Pandit Hirday Narain is a pleader of the Munsif's court, and his case really deserves to be tried by a commission. Moreover, the commission should be composed of Englishmen specially imported from England for the purpose, or rather of the envoys of the different European Governments. Another equally unreasonable request made on behalf of Pandit Hirday Narain is that the City Inspector of Police at Cawnpore should be suspended pending the decision of the case. If another Congressionist happens to be assaulted in future, perhaps the immediate suspension of Sir Auckland Colvin, who is opposed to the Congress, will be demanded. The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* sympathizes with Pandit Hirday Narain in the matter of the assault committed on him, but it does not approve of the unreasonable requests made by his friends, who attach too much importance to Mr. Bradlaugh's assistance, in connection with the case.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 25th July, refers to some of the statements made by Pandits Hirday Narain and Prithi Nath and Mr. Wright before the Commissioner, and observes that Pandit Hirday Narain's statement shows that he went to Mr. Wright, Mr. Clarke, and the District and Sessions Judge after the assault, but that he did not follow the usual procedure, nor does he like to do so in future. Pandit Prithi Nath's statement, to the effect that he and the other signatories to the memorials deliberately concealed the name of the assailant, cannot but be viewed with surprise. Ah-sanu, the so-called assailant, whose name has now been given out, may declare that he committed the assault at the instigation of the police, but his statement will not be at all trustworthy. The questions put by Mr. Harington to the several witnesses amply prove his ability and impartiality.



Mr. Wright's conduct was not influenced by bias. He could not take any action in a case of simple hurt, especially as no formal complaint was made to him. Great fuss has been made about the case. There is not the least necessity for the appointment of a commission, but the complainant should file a prosecution in the proper court in the usual way, if he likes.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 20th July, observes that Mr. Wright, the Collector and Magistrate of Cawnpore, has been appointed Officiating Commissioner of Rae Bareli. Although it is clear what this promotion means, and his removal from Cawnpore will give satisfaction to the inhabitants of that place, is this the way in which public opinion should be respected? There are several Civilians who are senior to him and have preferential claims to promotion. But on the one hand, an inquiry is being made into his conduct, while, on the other, he has been given promotion!

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th July, says that Sir Auckland Colvin observes in his report that Honorary Magistrates should decide cases with greater boldness and independence. Honorary Magistrates in these provinces are generally men of high birth, but are quite illiterate or have received only a nominal education. They have obtained their appointments by gaining the goodwill of the District Magistrates by sycophancy. They fear and respect even police head constables and ordinary clerks in tahsils, and are sure to punish men committed by the police for trial. Some of them procure bribes for tahsildárs. It is simply impossible to expect any boldness or independence from such persons. If Sir Auckland Colvin desires that Honorary Magistrates should be just and independent, they should be selected from among respectable, educated and conscientious men. The present system of selection is a very unsatisfactory one.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

Circulation,  
800 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 20th July, is much satisfied to hear that Honorary Magistracies will soon become things of the past. Some Honorary Magistrates will be empowered to try cases connected with the breach of municipal bye-laws within municipal limits in every town, but all other criminal work will be withdrawn from them. Perhaps Sir Auckland Colvin will not be able to do a more praiseworthy act during his tenure of office. It is true that all Honorary Magistrates are not unfit, but the number of competent men among them is extremely small. They will be replaced by probationary Magistrates who will be paid small salaries during their period of probation.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 26th July, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that it must be admitted that with a few honorable exceptions the Honorary Magistrates, as a rule, are unfit for the proper exercise of criminal powers and do not take much interest in their work. But there is no necessity for abolishing the Honorary Magistracies. The Honorary Magistrates in this country correspond to the justices of the peace in England, and it is no wise policy to increase the public expenditure by appointing probationary Magistrates in place of the former. The *Hindústán* is of opinion that those Honorary Magistrates who have not tried any cases for the last six months should be deprived of their powers; that among the others those who have not passed any legal examination should be examined in law; and that talúqdárs should be empowered to try cases not only within the local limits of their estates but also outside those limits.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 25th July, with reference to the civil reorganization scheme for Oudh, observes that the reduction of Commissionerships from four to two has been decided upon. But it remains to be seen how the redistribu-



tion of districts will be made. The simple way to make the redistribution would be by placing the districts in the Rae Bareli Division under the Commissioner of Fyzabad, and those in the Sitapur Division under the Commissioner of Lucknow. But the Rae Bareli district is more distant from Fyzabad than from Lucknow, and the route between Rae Bareli and Fyzabad lies through Lucknow. Hence the Rae Bareli district too had better be added to the Lucknow Division, though in that case the Fyzabad Division would consist of five districts and the Lucknow Division of seven. It is not yet known how the rates of pay for the different classes of officers have been revised. The minimum pay of a Munsif is Rs. 200, while that of a Deputy Collector is Rs. 250. The pay of the last grade Munsifs should be raised to Rs. 250, as they have as important work to do as Deputy Collectors, and as graduates who have passed the pleadership examination are now generally appointed Munsifs. The rates of salary for Subordinate Judges, too, require revision. There should be an intermediate grade of Rs. 600 between the grades of Rs. 500 and Rs. 700. The offices of Munsifs in Oudh are undermanned. A Munsif in Oudh has got only one Ahl-i-mad and one Munshi, while in the North-Western Provinces the office establishment of a Munsif consists of two Ahl-i-mads, one Munshi and one Názir; although the amount of work in the office of the former is at least equal to that in the office of the latter. There appears to be no good reason why an orderlies should not be given to a Munsif. At present the Munsifs are obliged to employ process-servers as orderlies. An amín on Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month is attached to each Munsif's court in the North-Western Provinces, but the Munsifs' courts in Oudh have got no such amíns. In Oudh there are too many men in civil courts who are deputed as Commissioners to make local inquiries. The number of such men had better be reduced to one or two competent men in each court.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 21st July, in continuation of its previous article on the subject of police reform, observes that people should be encouraged to expose the arbitrary

Police reform.

Circulation,  
1,500 copies.



and high-handed proceedings of the police freely and fearlessly, and that above all every political association should be consulted on the subject. The addition of some able, experienced and independent native members to the Police Committee is necessary. The present unsatisfactory state of the police force is chiefly due to the circumstance that there is a very small number of educated men among Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, and therefore the services of such men should be freely utilized in the force on suitable pay. It would be well if a police college were established in every province for training men for employment in the police department. At the time of giving promotion to a Sub-Inspector or a constable attached to a police station, he should be required to give proof that the people in his circle are satisfied with his conduct.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), for April, received on the 26th July, observes that the royal proclamation of 1858 excited strong hopes in the minds of natives of being appointed to posts of trust and responsibility, and that subsequently Government issued express orders to the effect that a portion of the posts of which the salaries exceed Rs. 200 should be bestowed on natives. But the proclamation and the orders have been allowed to remain a dead letter to a large extent, and natives have been excluded from the higher ranks of the public service, although the few natives who were appointed to high posts have acquitted themselves well. The *Nairang* gives some statements with a view to show that there is an extremely small number of natives among the graded officers in the different branches of the Government railway department, and asks Government to utilize their services more largely in that department.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th July, refers to the question put by Mr. Brad-  
 Employment of natives in the Postal Department. laugh to Sir John Gorst in Parliament on the 5th June, regarding the employment of natives in the Postal Department, and hopes that the Secretary of State will make a thorough inquiry into the matter, parti-



cularly as his orders have been disregarded by the Indian authorities. Natives themselves are to blame for their not having obtained a due share of the high posts in that department. If a man does not carefully watch his property, it is sure to be wrested from him by his powerful neighbours.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd July, regrets to say that some European Judges and Magistrates being influenced by race feelings, let off Europeans, guilty of having killed natives, with small fines, as if the lives of natives were of no more value than those of inferior animals. Similarly some native Magistrates show undue indulgence to Europeans in mixed cases, through fear. In the course of a trial before a native Magistrate, who is generally considered a man of integrity, a friend and relative of the complainant, at the time of identifying the accused, happened to tell the complainant with a loud voice to look at the accused carefully. The Magistrate at once convicted him of contempt of court and fined him Rs. 10. After a few days a European, who appeared as complainant before the same Magistrate, burst into a fit of laughter without due cause, and the vakíl for the defence drew the European's attention to his misbehaviour, but the Magistrate took no notice of his conduct. Courts should make no distinction between Europeans and natives, otherwise their prestige is sure to suffer in public estimation.

#### EDUCATION.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th July, received on the 25th idem, observes that it was generally expected that the Allahabad University would be free from the faults which characterized the proceedings of the Calcutta University and would provide for the wants of the students in these provinces better than the other. But the public anticipations have been defeated. Far from providing any facilities, the Allahabad University is inclined to place new impediments in the way of the boys. The other Indian Universities change only half the courses of

The intermediate examination of the Allahabad University.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

studies for their different examinations, particularly for the First Arts Examination, so that the candidates who fail at an examination may have no great difficulty in preparing for the next examination. But this year the Allahabad University has entirely changed the curriculum for the Intermediate examination in history, physiography and second language, and only three small books out of the eight books which formed the course of studies in English literature for the last examination have been retained. Hence the candidates who were unsuccessful at the last examination will hardly be able to thoroughly master the new courses in one year, and thus have a slight chance of success at the next examination too. Again, the Calcutta University has made history, philosophy and logic optional subjects, and if a candidate fails in those subjects but gets good marks in other subjects, he is held to have passed the examination. No such indulgence is shown to the boys by the Allahabad University. Moreover, at the instance of Mr. Justice Mahmud, the University used to examine the unsuccessful candidates only in those subjects in which they had failed. But this concession, too, has been withdrawn from the boys this year. The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* appeals to Mr. Justice Mahmud and other Fellows, to move the Syndicate to reconsider the matter and continue the practice above referred to. (A correspondent of the *Asād*, Lucknow, of the 25th July, also makes nearly the same comments, with reference to the Intermediate examination, and urges that the candidates who were unsuccessful at the last examination should be re-examined next year only in those subjects in which they have failed, as was done this year. For the future one or two subjects should be made optional.)

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), for April, received on the 26th July, referring to the B. A. course of the Allahabad University in Persian, complains that the course which consists of about 200 pages is rather too small, and that obscene verses are to be found in it here and there. The Principal of the Agra College drew attention of the Uni-



versity to come such verses, and the University simply had them expunged, but a thorough revision was necessary. The book is not yet free from objectionable verses : for instance, there is an obscene verse in the selections from Amir Khusro on page 149. Nothing could be more reprehensible than that a university should place obscene books in the hands of students. It would seem that Maulvi Muhammad Amjad Ali, M.A., made extracts from Persian authors at random, without reading them, and that the Syndicate approved of his course without carefully examining it. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Syndicate will have the course thoroughly examined, with a view to find out and strike off all objectionable passages ; and that in future the Maulvi will not take extracts from an author without going through those extracts with attention.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Khichri Samāchār* (Mirzapur), of the 19th July,

Circulation,  
700 copies.

Police at Mirzapur.

observes that in the other districts, subordinate police officials attached to the office of the District Superintendent of Police and the courts of justice have to live at the police lines during the night, and that if any one of them desires to be away for a night, he has to obtain permission from the Inspector in charge of the lines. Similarly, all the policemen attached to a police station have to live at that station. But in Mirzapur many police officials and constables attached to courts and police stations live in their private houses in the city. This is obviously a very objectionable practice. Such officials or constables cannot be easily brought together if their services are required on a fire breaking out at any place at night, or on some other urgent occasion. Moreover, they receive secret visits from persons concerned in criminal cases at their houses, and oppress their neighbours.

The *Bulbul-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 24th July, refers

Circulation,  
125 copies.

Thefts at Moradabad.

to thefts which are alleged to have lately been committed at some shops at Moradabad, and expresses surprise how thefts are committed in public streets.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Najm-i-Akbar* (Etawah), of the 16th July, disapproves of the proposal regarding the laying out of a Park near the Lucknow city from the income of the Husainabad endowment, and observes that the construction of the Couper O'clock Tower as a memorial of Sir George Couper from the same fund was equally objectionable. The endowment is intended to meet the expenses of the Imámbara. If the income exceeds the expenditure, the surplus should be spent in scholarships to poor Muhammadan students.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd July, complains that a body of scoundrels, who have taken up their lodgings near the District Magistrate's house at Agra and pay frequent visits to the criminal courts, entice unwary persons to their houses and there relieve them of all their property. On the 22nd idem they cheated two strangers out of Rs. 150. Some time ago they were convicted of cheating and punished by the Tahsildár, but the punishment has had no effect on them.

The *Nasim-i-Hind* (Fatehpur), of the 23rd July, in its local news column, complains that lately a body of thieves entered the house of Beni Mahájan at night; killed him by strangulation and carried away all his property valued at several thousand rupees. If the police continue to be as negligent in their duties as they are, other cases of such daring robbery are sure to occur.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 21st July, complains that Mir Sádat Ali's religious and charitable endowment at Moradabad was very badly managed by the late Trustee, Maulvi Sayyid Muhammad Husain, deceased. The income fell off and was never devoted to the purposes for which it is intended, and the Maulvi accepted a post in the Maharája's College at Pattiala. As he has lately died, his son Mehdi Hasan desires to be made Trustee in



his place; but Mehdi Hasan is no good Arabic scholar and is not fit to perform the duties required of the Trustee. On the other hand, Mir Sâdat Ali's heirs are also candidates for the Trusteeship, but they cannot be expected to make a proper use of the endowment fund. According to the Mir's will, they should spend one-third of the inheritance in charity, but they do not do so. Under these circumstances Government had better make over the management of the endowment to the Anjuman-i-Imamia of Moradabad, which should be required to submit an account of the income and expenditure to Government every year.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.                      | LOCALITY.     | LANGUAGE.     | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.  | DATE OF PAPER.        | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                           |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Agra Akhbār                | Agra          | Urdu          | Weekly                        | Tajamm-ul-Husain,   | July 21st             | 1890.            | 206 copies.                                            |
| 2   | Agra Punch                 | "             | "             | "                             | Amir Khān           | " 20th                | "                | 200 "                                                  |
| 3   | Akhbār-i-Alam              | Meerut        | "             | "                             | Muqarrab Husain     | " 22nd                | "                | 83 "                                                   |
| 4   | Akhbār-ul-Mominin          | Lucknow       | "             | Bi-monthly                    | Khān.               | "                     | "                | 200 "                                                  |
| 5   | Aligarh Institute Gazette. | Aligarh       | Urdu-English, | Bi-weekly                     | Zawār Husain        | " 19th & 22nd,        | "                | 487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government.) |
| 6   | Almora Akhbār              | Almora        | Hindi         | Weekly                        | Sadā Nand           | 21st                  | 23rd             | 94 copies.                                             |
| 7   | Asād                       | Lucknow       | Urdu          | "                             | Ahmad Alī           | 25th                  | 26th             | 219 "                                                  |
| 8   | Bhārat Jīwan               | Benares       | Hindi         | "                             | Rām Krishn Varmā,   | 21st                  | 22nd             | 1,500 "                                                |
| 9   | Bulbul-i-Hind              | Moradabad     | "             | "                             | Kishan Sarūp        | 16th & 24th,          | 22nd & 28th,     | 125 "                                                  |
| 10  | Colonel                    | "             | Urdu          | "                             | Banwārī Lāl         | 16th                  | 22nd             | "                                                      |
| 11  | Dabdaba-i-Qaisari          | Bareilly      | "             | "                             | Thākūr Prasād       | 19th & 26th,          | 23rd & 27th,     | 250 copies.                                            |
| 12  | Dabdaba-i-Sikandarī,       | Rāmpur        | "             | "                             | Muhammad Husain,    | 21st                  | 23rd             | 450 "                                                  |
| 13  | Dabir-i-Hind               | Agra          | "             | Tri-monthly,                  | Amīn-ul-dīn         | 20th                  | 22nd             | 70 "                                                   |
| 14  | Fitnah                     | Gorakhpur     | "             | Weekly                        | Nizām Ahmad         | 24th                  | 27th             | 550 "                                                  |
| 15  | Hamdard                    | Fyzabad       | "             | "                             | Samsam Alī          | 16th                  | "                | 226 "                                                  |
| 16  | Hindustān                  | Kālakankar... | Hindi         | Daily                         | Gur Datt Sukla      | 22nd to 27th          | 23rd to 28th,    | 500 "                                                  |
| 17  | Hindustāni                 | Lucknow       | Urdu          | Weekly                        | Ganga Prasād Varmā, | 20th                  | 22nd             | 300 "                                                  |
| 18  | Jaipur Gazette             | Jaipur        | Hindi-Urdu... | Bi-weekly                     | Mahāvīr Prasād      | 16th, 19th, and 23rd. | 22nd & 26th,     | 100 "                                                  |



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|----|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 19 | Kārnāmāh                  | ... Lucknow     | Urdu                     | Weekly      | Muhammad Yāqūb,             | 21st               | 23rd         | 250                                                    | " |
| 20 | Kāshī Pattrikā            | ... Benares     | Hindi-Urdu               | "           | Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. | " 25th             | 28th         | 475 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government.) | " |
| 21 | Kāyasth Reformer          | ... Bareilly    | Urdu                     | "           | Thakur Prasad               | " 19th & 26th      | 23rd & 27th  | 250 copies.                                            | " |
| 22 | Kāyasth Shikshak Chintak. | ... "           | Hindi                    | "           | Thakur Prasad               | " 21st             | 23rd         | 200                                                    | " |
| 23 | Kāyasth Updhrak           | ... Agra        | Urdu                     | "           | Narayan Prasad              | " "                | 22nd         | 400                                                    | " |
| 24 | Khichri Samachar          | ... Mirzapur    | Hindi-English            | "           | Mádhó Prasad                | " 19th             | 23rd         | 700                                                    | " |
| 25 | Khushid-i-Afaq            | ... Pilibhit    | Urdu                     | "           | Mazhar Ahsan Khan           | " 22nd             | 26th         | 200                                                    | " |
| 26 | Matla-i-Nur               | ... Cawnpore    | "                        | "           | Gauri Shankar               | " 19th             | 22nd         | 50                                                     | " |
| 27 | Mawj-i-Narbuddā           | ... Hoshangabad | "                        | "           | Abd-ul-Karim                | " June 24th        | 26th         | 200                                                    | " |
| 28 | Mashar-ul-Zirāat          | ... Meerut      | Hindi-Urdu               | Monthly     | Mugarab Husain Khan.        | " For July         | "            | 131                                                    | " |
| 29 | Mihir-i-Nimros            | ... Bijnor      | Urdu                     | Weekly      | Karim-ul-lah                | " July 21st        | 24th         | 880                                                    | " |
| 30 | Mufid-i-Am                | ... Agra        | "                        | Tri-monthly | Ahmad Khan                  | " 20th             | 28th         | 200                                                    | " |
| 31 | Nairang                   | ... "           | "                        | Monthly     | Pyareswar Nath              | " For April & May, | 26th         | 300                                                    | " |
| 32 | Naiyar-i-Asam             | ... Moradabad   | "                        | Weekly      | Amjad Ali                   | " July 21st        | 23rd         | 250                                                    | " |
| 33 | Najm-ul-Akhdar            | ... Etawah      | "                        | "           | Buh-ul-lah Khan             | " 16th & 24th,     | 25th & 27th, | 175                                                    | " |
| 34 | Najm-ul-Hind              | ... Moradabad   | "                        | "           | Avtar Krishn                | " 11th & 22nd,     | 23rd & 25th, | 225                                                    | " |
| 35 | Najm-ul-Hind              | ... Jaunpur     | "                        | "           | Muhammad Muhsin,            | " 21st             | 22nd         | 80                                                     | " |
| 36 | Nasim-i-Agra              | ... Agra        | "                        | "           | Jamnā Dās Biswās,           | " 23rd             | 26th         | 400                                                    | " |
| 37 | Nasim-i-Hind              | ... Fatehpur    | "                        | "           | Sheo Narayan Lal            | " "                | 27th         | 98                                                     | " |
| 38 | Nasir-i-Hind              | ... Agra        | "                        | "           | Muhammad Ali                | " 24th             | 28th         | 60                                                     | " |
| 39 | Nasim Akhdar              | ... Lucknow     | "                        | Bi-monthly  | Dwarkā Prasad               | " 20th             | "            | 200                                                    | " |
| 40 | Nizām-ul-Mulk             | ... Moradabad   | "                        | Weekly      | Fahim-ul-din                | " 25th             | "            | 100                                                    | " |
| 41 | Nur-ul-Anwar              | ... Cawnpore    | "                        | "           | Abd-ul-Hamid                | " 26th             | 27th         | 238                                                    | " |
| 42 | Nyāya Sudhā               | ... Harda       | M a r ā t h i - English. | "           | Wesudeva Bhaskar            | " 23rd             | 26th         | 350                                                    | " |

*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

| No. | NAME.                                                     | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE.               | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY, OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.         | DATE OF PAPER.              | DATE OF RECEIPT.            | CIRCULATION.                                               |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
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| 44  | <i>Oudh Punch</i>                                         | "         | "                       | Weekly                               | Sajjad Hussain             | 17th                        | 24th                        | 425 copies.                                                |
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